

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

HONGKONG HOTEL
(Hongkong)

REPULSE BAY HOTEL
(Repulse Bay)

SEMINOLA HOTEL
(Kowloon)
(under construction)

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
TOWN GARAGE & RUSSELL STREET GARAGE
SHOW ROOMS
(Pedder Street)

REPULSE BAY GARAGE

PROPRIETORS:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry) PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. O'Connell. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application.
Telephone: K. 3. Telegraphic Address: "Palace"
J. H. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

HOTEL "ASIA"
WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and
Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Under the Management of the
SUN CO., LTD., CANTON.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, Buses, and
Taxis. Also, for the convenience of
visitors, a special service of motor
buses is provided. The hotel is
situated in the heart of the city,
and is within easy reach of all
the principal places of interest.
Telephone: 111. Telegraphic Address: "Victoria"
J. WITCHERELL, Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON.
15, MARSEILLE HILL ROAD.

MOTOR MANSLAUGHTER.

£120 A YEAR TO WIDOW FROM
SENTENCED MAN.

Found guilty of the manslaughter of Sergeant Crowton, of the Nottingham City Police, by recklessly driving a motorcar, George Stubby, 24, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Avory at Nottinghamshire Assizes to 8 months' imprisonment in the second division.
Stubby, who admitted that he might have slightly exceeded the speed limit, said that the accident was due to a constable waving his lamp. That caused him to swerve and so knock the sergeant down. He was returning from Amersham, Bucks, where he had that day become engaged to be married.
Sir E. Marshall Hall, K.C., who defended, said that Stubby had settled a sum on the widow and her family sufficient to yield a permanent income of £120 a year.

AEROPLANE MYSTERY.

MISSING PILOT OF ENGLISH
MACHINE.

Mystery surrounds the identity of a pilot of an English aeroplane which made a false landing at Ronchin, near Lille about a month ago. The machine was damaged. The pilot, who gave his name as Walter Plécy, and said he was a competitor for the Grand Prix of the French Aero Club, went to the mayor, asking him to put a man to guard the machine while he got spare parts.
The airman then went away and has not returned. The mayor has just been instructed by the French Customs authorities to have the aeroplane seized and taken to pieces, it being an imported object of foreign manufacture for which duty has not been paid.

TESTING CHILDREN.

TESTING children for more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary to give the child a dose of this medicine is to give it in a few drops of water. It is safe and sure. Even the most nervous and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 6th.
The official summary of the transactions of the Dominion Conference, which has been issued, emphasizes the fact that discussions on foreign policy proved most fruitful. They revealed a unanimous opinion as regards the main lines and of deep conviction that the whole weight of the Empire should be concentrated behind united understanding and common action in foreign affairs. The means of circulating information on the subject to the Dominions were most carefully considered. It was unanimously held that the policy of the Empire could not adequately be representative of democratic opinion and its peoples, unless overseas representatives were frequently associated with the Imperial Government in determining the course to be pursued. All members of the conference were keenly appreciative of the value of this meeting, and agreed that similar gatherings be as frequent as possible.
The conference agreed that the repatriation receipts be apportioned as follows: Great Britain, 56.55 per cent.; Minor Colonies, 50 per cent.; Canada and Australia, 1.50 per cent.; New Zealand, 1.75 per cent.; South Africa, 40 per cent.; Newfoundland, 10 per cent.; and India, 20 per cent.

As regards the position of British Indians in the Empire, the following resolution was adopted: "The Conference affirmed that each community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any other communities, but recognizes that there is an incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the Empire and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians (lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire) and the Conference is of the opinion that, in the interest of the solidarity of the Commonwealth, it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognized. The representatives of South Africa, regret their inability to accept this resolution, in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India, appreciating the acceptance of the resolution, nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern regarding the position of Indians in South Africa, and hope that, by negotiations between India and South Africa, a way may be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position."

It was resolved that no advantage should be gained by holding the proposed Constitutional Conference, which was recommended by the Imperial War Conference in 1917.
Although attaching great importance to continuous consultation, which will be obtainable only by improved communications between various parts of the Empire, the opinion was expressed that the overseas Premiers should aim at meeting annually.
Another resolution warmly thanked the English Premier and his colleagues for the large amount of time given to overseas Premiers, and declared that the meetings had clarified the lines of common action in Imperial and foreign affairs and still more firmly established the co-operation between the peoples of the Commonwealth.

LONDON, August 6th.
The address of the Imperial Conference to the King, after reaffirming their devotion to the Throne, says: "We were conscious throughout our deliberations of the unanimous conviction that the most essential of the links binding our widely-spread peoples is the Crown. It is our determination that no changes in our status as peoples nor governments should weaken our common allegiance to Empire and its sovereign. Knowing our Majesty's deep interest in your peoples' happiness, we trust that our labours in this time of world-wide unrest may be satisfactory to you and conduce to the welfare and safety of your dominions as well as to the peace of the world. We pray your Majesty and Queen may long be spared to enjoy the affection of your subjects and to see classes equally recovered from the strain and sacrifice of the war."

LONDON, August 5th.
Mr. Massey, the New Zealand Premier, interviewed by Reuter, declared that the conference of Dominion Premiers was the first time, had joined in the government of the Empire. As a whole, important matters were dealt with, which would have far-reaching effect in the direction of Empire unity. "I am strongly of the opinion," he said, "that we have laid the foundations of a system which will develop into a satisfactory form of government for the Empire. When the public realise the importance of what had occurred, it will consider that the result had been good and well done."

SUPREME COUNCIL.

LONDON, August 6th.
The Supreme Council is likely to give little assistance from the expert office now discussing the question of recognition of equal commercial opportunities as essential to the restoration of normal activities throughout the world.

PARIS, August 6th.
The Supreme Council is likely to give little assistance from the expert office now discussing the question of recognition of equal commercial opportunities as essential to the restoration of normal activities throughout the world.

INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestible food for infants which keeps good in quality during Hot weather (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Flies, Mosquitoes, Begg, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days, and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

SHU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China
No. 47 & 49, Cross Street, Singapore.
Telephone No. 125

理代泰豐

FOR HOUSEHOLD
ECONOMY

USE
HOME GROWN
VEGETABLES.

Just Received
New Supply of
SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 520, Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER.



CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Almeida Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
CONSULTATION FREE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
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THERAPION NO. 3

ALL THE FINEST MEDICAL PREPARATIONS
AND REMEDIES OF THE FRENCH
AND ENGLISH DRUGGISTS.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China
No. 47 & 49, Cross Street, Singapore.
Telephone No. 125

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
MITSUBISHI MARINE

CHINA'S FUTURE

HUGE LATENT WEALTH.

"PUTNAM WEALES" VIEWS.

Mr. B. Lenox Simpson, Political Adviser to the Government of China, writes in the *Daily Telegraph*—
I remember well ten years ago, when we were in the midst of the Chinese Revolution, the answer Viscount Grey, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave to an official query regarding certain actions at that time contemplated in China. He telegraphed simply and curtly, "Great Britain desires a strong and united China." The impression created by this message in Peking and the provinces was so decisive that it effectively arrested certain disruptive plans.

In the intervening years what has been done to give colour and form to a desire which no sensible man will deny is the true and natural aim of Englishmen—a strong and united China? Has the desire which Viscount Grey voiced been translated into any constructive actions and the goal brought any nearer? No. There is no single act, to the credit of England or any other Power since the Chinese Republic was created—nothing but negative policies aiming at postponing the real solution, which can only come by restoring the old equilibrium in Eastern Asia, necessarily based as much on the independence of China as on the independence of Japan.

From the earliest days peace in the Far East has depended on a proper balance being preserved between the two. Whenever the balance has been upset, as in the remote days of the Mongol dynasty, seven centuries ago, when the invasion of Japan was attempted by the rulers of Peking; or again by Hideyoshi's great attack on Korea at the end of the sixteenth century, the whole region of Eastern Asia has been thrown into such utter confusion that revolution and the fall of dynasties has been the result. What we are therefore witnessing in China to-day is simply one of the results of the destruction of the old equilibrium which existed down to 1894, and which was swept away by the naval battle of the Yalu and subsequent events.

To imagine, as some people do, that the confusion in China is due to some inherent political weakness of the Chinese people is as unintelligent as to declare as others do that China is bankrupt—China that boasts a population of 447,000,000 hardworking people, comprising the richest traders in the world—China that is producing annually as nearly as can be estimated, 400,000,000 tons of grain and vegetables at so cheap a price that to-day in the streets of Peking you can buy six strings of beef for one English penny and eat a square meal of vegetables and soup for 2d. Cheap and abundant food

stuffs; cheap, abundant and docile labour; clever and enterprising traders—these are surely not the hall-marks of bankruptcy. But, replies the critic, undisciplined soldiery, provinces that fight one another, a Government that has not sufficient authority—a word, perpetual internal turmoil—how is it possible to defend such a state of affairs? I answer, search out the causes that have brought this about. The ailments are but passing symptoms of certain causes which will throw off worse symptoms from year to year, whether you have Anglo-Japanese alliances, consorts, foreign financial control, and ten thousand other devices or not. In fact, the more devices you try to put in the worse things will grow, until in the end you will get chaos. If that is desired I have nothing more to say.

CAUSES OF DISCONTENT.
But if statesmen wish to know the central causes I will tell them. They are political and social discontent, caused by a false financial policy and a false British policy in the matter of Japan. Cancel those two things, and not at once, but gradually, turmoil will give way to peace, and contentment will blossom so mightily that these troubled years will seem like a dream.

You cannot have a strong or effective Government without adequate revenues, as everyone in Europe now knows. China has not adequate revenues, principally because the only source that can yield a rapid interest, the Customs tariff, is held in mortmain by the Powers, the proceeds going entirely to loan service. Incredible as it may sound, China has to-day exactly the same 5 per cent. tariff as she had for eighty years, yielding the miserable sum (with a population some forty millions more than the population of all Europe) of eight or nine millions sterling a year. She is debauched from increasing her tariff by the commercial treaties—she is kept a pauper and trade is impoverished simply because no nations have sufficient morality or justice to go straight to the root cause and declare that this vital matter must be dealt with forthwith. Given an adequate tariff, inter-provincial trade taxation can be banished forthwith, and the foreign commerce, which is to-day considerably less than £1 per head of population, could easily rise to £10 per head (Japan's average). A greater and richer trade in bulk than the trade of any Power in the world lies there ready to the hand of any statesman who has courage and vision enough to tackle the matter and force it to a successful issue; for China is not a mere nation—China is a civilisation, a whole world by herself that can immensely relieve to-day's universal distress if she is encouraged and pushed into the main stream of the world's commerce and industry. She has endless millions of men, endless supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs, endless

mechanical and trading ability. Release her, force her into the main stream of the world's commerce and industry, give her responsibilities and duties, and she will rise to them as does everyone who is trusted and treated with esteem.

THE JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

There is one other matter, and that is all. This is the Japanese Treaty. So long as Britain maintains a military alliance with a Power that should stand independently and alone for the preservation of equilibrium in the Far East, so long will China be a prey to turmoil and intrigue. Hurt in her pride by the assumptions and implications of the Treaty—that she is a mere territory in which others have special interests and zones and leased areas; exposed to all sorts of intrigues set in motion by those who rely upon the Military Treaty to pull them through if complications arise; baffled at every turn by bayonets whenever she seeks freedom of action, China can never organise and be happy so long as this document exists. Allow it to lapse, and the change which will take place will be remarkable. Japan and China will become friends and equals, not as some imagine because they will at once set to work to make an Asiatic bloc to be a menace to the Western world, but simply because their normal condition of friendship will speedily return when such matters as Shantung find an honourable solution.

It has become a prime concern of the British Empire to secure world peace. I appeal to the British statesmen who have gathered from all over the world to study and grasp the central fact that it is the condition of China, coupled with Britain's Japanese commitments, which are the gravest menace to-day of the Pacific Ocean, simply because these things are unnatural and against all history and prudence, and cannot last.

Since the armistice was signed grave errors have been committed in Asia by the greatest of all Asia Powers—England. Far and wide there is discontent among Asiatic men in Asia Minor, in Persia, in Afghanistan, in China. It cannot be that all these men are bad. It must be something else. It is that policy has been bad because it has not yet understood that all men love their country equally well, and that he who wishes to find an enduring place in their hearts and secure their true allegiance should not trust to scraps of paper and treaties, but win their respect.

Apart from his official connection with the Government of China, Mr. Lenox Simpson has long enjoyed a high reputation as an expert on

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea, Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

TUESDAY,

August 9, 1921, at 10 a.m.,

at His Majesty's Dock Yard,

Hongkong.

A Quantity of

Packing Cases, Wooden Cases,

Wood from Packing Cases,

And

Firewood, &c. &c.

About 60 lots.

On view from Monday, 8th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the

Admiralty.

Hongkong, August 4, 1921.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

ON

TUESDAY,

August 9, 1921, commencing at 2.30

p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A Consignment of

WHITE GOODS,

Comprising:—

Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs,

Damask Table Cloths 50 and 65 inches

wide, Serviettes, Turkish and Huck-

back Towels, Bed Quilts, Bed Valances,

Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Cotton

Calico, Dollies, Tray and Glass Cloths,

Shirtings, Sheetings 72 and 90 inches

wide, Bed Sheets.

&c. &c. &c.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 3, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

TUESDAY,

August 9, 1921, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,

No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

Without Reserve.

Block 50, Bevenable Fancy Woolen

Blankets, to the order of Lai Cheung

unless delivery taken by August 9.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 2, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

WEDNESDAY,

August 10, 1921, at 12 Noon,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des

Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

300 Tins (1 lb. & 2 lb.)

Mixed Biscuits.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 5, 1921.

MESSAGE.

Mr. HONDA and Mrs. HONDA

14 years married.

No. 51, Wyndham Street,

(Opposite to the China Mail).

WANT

ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.

\$1. PREPAID.

Every additional word 4 Cents

for 3 insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET.—1st FLOOR, No. 16,

Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply

to TONG WAI BUILDING AGENCY, No. 43,

Queen's Road, East. Telephone No.

1051.

TO LET.—GODOWN at Yau Ma

Tei. For particulars apply to THE

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO.,

LD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE or TWO LOTS of

LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon,

about seven minutes by Ricksha from

Ferry. For plan & further particulars

apply Box 1233, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

INTIMATIONS.

KERMATH

Standardized in Every Part

The Kermath Motor Engine has

been standardized ever since it

was built. Every part of every

Kermath is interchangeable.

When you want a new part you

want it quickly. Because of

Kermath's standardization it is easy

for the Kermath dealer to turn

a complete set of parts in stock

for your immediate needs.

4 to 40 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 cycle

Engines only.

Price: \$1200-\$1650. Detroit

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SINGAPORE CHINA.

Kermath Manufacturing Co.

Detroit, Michigan.

Cable Address: KERMATH.

KERMATH

Standardized in Every Part

The Kermath Motor Engine has

been standardized ever since it

was built. Every part of every

Kermath is interchangeable.

When you want a new part you

want it quickly. Because of

Kermath's standardization it is easy

for the Kermath dealer to turn

a complete set of parts in stock

for your immediate needs.

4 to 40 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 cycle

Engines only.

Price: \$1200-\$1650. Detroit

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SINGAPORE CHINA.

Kermath Manufacturing Co.

Detroit, Michigan.

Cable Address: KERMATH.

KERMATH

Standardized in Every Part

The Kermath Motor Engine has

been standardized ever since it

was built. Every part of every

Kermath is interchangeable.

When you want a new part you

want it quickly. Because of

Kermath's standardization it is easy

for the Kermath dealer to turn

a complete set of parts in stock

for your immediate needs.

4 to 40 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 cycle

Engines only.

Price: \$1200-\$1650. Detroit

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SINGAPORE CHINA.

Kermath Manufacturing Co.

Detroit, Michigan.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING of the above

Company will be held at the HONG-

KONG HOTEL, Pedder Street,

Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong,

on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-

SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921,

AT NOON, for the purpose of con-

sidering, and, if thought fit, approv-

ing the draft new Memorandum of

Association of the Company which

will be submitted to the Meeting. A

print of such draft new Memorandum

of Association and a print of the ex-

isting Memorandum of Association

of the Company may be seen at the

Company's Registered Office in the

Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street

aforsaid, and a comparison of the

print of the existing Memorandum

of Association with the print of the

draft new Memorandum of Associa-

tion will show wherein the draft new

Association Memorandum differs

from the existing Memorandum

of Association. Should the

Meeting approve of such new

Memorandum of Association with or

without modification, the subjoined

Resolution will be proposed as an

Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1). That the provisions of the

Company's Memorandum of Associa-

tion with respect to its

objects be altered so as to read

as shown in the print signed for

the purpose of identification by the

Chairman of this Meeting,

and also for the following further

purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering,

and, if thought fit, approving the

draft new Articles of the Company

which will be submitted to the

Meeting. A print of such new Articles

and a print of the existing Articles

may be seen at the Company's Re-

gistered Office in the Hongkong Hotel,

Pedder Street aforsaid. In such

print the portions of the proposed

new Articles which differ from the

existing Articles are indicated by

underlining in black ink and by

marginal notes. Should the Meeting

approve of such new Articles with or

without modification, the subjoined

Resolution will be proposed as an

Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2). That the new Articles al-

ready approved by this Meeting and

for the purpose of

identification subscribed by the

Chairman thereof, be and the

same are hereby adopted as the

Articles of the Company to the

extinction of and in substitution

for all the existing Articles

thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO

GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRA-

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

of the Company will be held at the

HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder

Street aforsaid, on SATURDAY,

the THIRTEENTH DAY OF

AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the

purpose of receiving a report of the

proceedings at the above mentioned

Meeting and of confirming, if thought

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

an INTERIM DIVIDEND of

ONE SHILLING per share on account

of the year 1921, has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on

and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th

day of August, 1921, to Shareholders

on the Register on TUESDAY, the

9th day of August, 1921, and will be

paid to Shareholders on the Colonial

(Hongkong) Register at the exchange

rate of 2/7 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1921.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE

DOLLAR per Share for the six

months ending 30th June 1921, will be

PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 9th,

on which date Dividend Warrants may

be obtained on application at the

Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the

Company will be CLOSED from

TUESDAY, August 2nd to TUESDAY,

August 9th, both days inclusive, during

which period no Transfer of Shares can

be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

G. E. ELLIAMS,

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary,

PHONE NO. 16.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346LAST DAYS
OF
SALE

LADIES' SHOES TO CLEAR

A FEW PIECES OF ONE T VIVELLA-PLAIN
AND STRIPED OFFERED AT THE REDUCED
PRICE OF \$1.75 PER YARD.THIS IS MUCH BELOW TODAY'S
PRICES - AND CANNOT BE REPEATED,
ONLY A FEW PIECES.

We Specialize in

Social and Business Stationery,
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.

60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

The China Mail.

"TRADE, OFFICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1921.

TURKS, GREEKS, &c.

"The Devil was sick, the Devil a saint would be. The Devil got well, the devil a saint was he." After all, it is an old story, and group man behaves very like individual man. "The war to end war" - never again - and all the rest of the heart-felt and bona-fide cries of that sick time are forgotten as soon as the world fancies itself getting well again. Very devilish is the attitude we observe when we come to look at the situation in what at Home they call the Near and Middle East, the Turks, Greeks, Arabs, Churchillians, and other riffraff. The Allies did not play the game by each other from the first in this quarter, they were at cross purposes, they suspected each other of selfish plans, and in almost every instance the suspicion was well-founded. They are not co-operating now, except as circus clowns claim to co-operate, when they tug at apparatus being shifted by more powerful men, and get in the way, and impede real work. There has been, and is, far too much tenderness for the Turk. In this matter the greatness of our Empire handicaps some of our statesmen. They have to regard what should be the irrelevant religious sympathies or prejudices of other peoples in the Empire. Presumably the Indian Mahometan adjudges the Turk in the right always, merely because he too professes Mahometanism. Apart from this weakness, it is a pleasure to be able to say that in the premises our own British statesmen are far less unworthy than the French, who have been encouraging the Turk with the most generous of reasons. France is supporting the preposterous Turkish claims to

continue dominating Arabs and Syrians and Armenians and Greeks. The Allies set up in accordance with the peace terms a government in Constantinople and the French fostered the Kemalist revolt against it, only to be disappointed when Kemal turned Bolshevik. They are also accused of helping the Turkish Nationalists against the Greeks, not merely diplomatically, but with arms and ammunition. It is an open secret that the Entente was recently subjected to severe strains though, prudently, the full extent of those was not published. The Greeks also, although we may admit real grievances, the Allies giving them too much, and then taking too much away from them, have been awkward allies, insufficiently aggressive when they might have helped, and far too bellicose now. They cannot defeat the Turks quickly, and they haven't the means to maintain a long fight. They were warned to expect no material assistance, and advised not to attack. They did attack, and are now probably calling British neutrality a treacherous betrayal. That it cannot be unless the small British party now desirous of "conciliating" the Turks get their way. We should at least adhere to the Treaty of Sevres, abrogation of which the Turks are demanding.

There seems to be a sad mess all round. So far are we from "banishing the Turks from Europe," a pious resolution of war time, the Turks are successfully banishing our peace, destroying our plans, and setting us all by the ears again as in pre-war times.

MUI TSUI.

After we had gone to Press on Saturday we received a "communicated" article on this subject, good in itself, but, the case for and against the practice has been so exhaustively put that we propose to make this the last reference to the

subject, unless exceptional and unexpected developments arise.

The agitators at Home have gone as far as they can, and we hope it will be a lesson to our officials never again to attempt to suppress opinions as they tried to suppress the Hazlewoods.

The Chinese, in spite of some belittling reports of and comments on their public meeting have successfully shown that the case against them was exaggerated, and as a quite useful concession they have formed or are forming a society to discourage the "slave" notion and cruelty to children generally. One of their critics, anxious to discount the effect of their meeting, said it was not really representative of the mui tsui keeping class. That, obviously, strengthened its value, if people not concerned to defend their own conduct turned out impartially to defend a custom.

The contributor of the article before us is less unfair than some of their other critics. He dwells too much on the form of the questions debated, as they appeared in English translation. He ought to know that a Chinese proposition, quite logical in its original form, may easily look illogical or tricky when translated. His own argument (though true enough in intention) is none too logical. No *Pai* means male and female slaves. No are really slaves in perpetuity, *pai* are not, becoming free on marriage. Therefore *pai* are no the effect of his conclusion that "pai are not the same as slaves though they are of the same class."

All this is threadbare, the facts well known and admitted. We meet again the horrid argument that because the servant is so exceptionally subject to the master (her only safeguard the wife's jealousy) seduction must follow. It would be just as fair to say that the undoubted subjection of child to parent causes a risk of incest that must be removed. Again, the admission that there is a strong prima facie appearance of slavery in the mui tsui custom leads these people to say that the principle should count before expediency. Yet this one (a missionary) is willing to study expediency and temporarily sacrifice principle. The problem of the fate of the 15,000 mui tsui we have is to him simple. Leave them as they are, but make legislation to prevent others coming in!

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One case of paratyphoid fever and another of cerebro spinal fever, both Chinese, were reported on Friday.

Engineer-Commander A. Hill has been appointed to the cruiser "Curlew." Commander Hill was lately serving in home waters.

The engagement is announced of D. E. A. Wilson, elder son of Dr. D. Wilson of Bushey Heath, and Mabel, eldest daughter of E. A. Messor, of Bushey, formerly of Shanghai.

Messrs Hughes and Hough's auction tomorrow include the sales of a consignment of white goods, a quantity of furniture and about sixty lots of packing cases, wooden casks, firewood, etc.

The late Mr. Alfred Woolley, of the city of Ripon, Yorks, and of Kobe, Japan, agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Co., who died on December 23rd last, left gross estate of the value of £14,868.

Lieut. Col. Loring, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Loring sailed for London by the s.s. "Kalyan," today. Col. Loring who had been for several years in command of the Royal Artillery here, was closely identified with amateur theatricals in aid of charity, and an enthusiastic member of the Sketch Club, at whose monthly exhibitions his pictures always secured a prominent place.

Captain Harold E. Sullivan, D.S.O., who has assumed the command of the light cruiser "Curlew," China Station, in succession to Captain W. M. James, C.B., appointed Flag Captain to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander L. Duff, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, earned his decoration at the Battle of Jutland, where he was second in command of the 11th Flotilla, and handled his half command with much daring and ability in the thirty-six hours' fighting, including the night attack on the German line.

An application was made to Magistrate Orme by the police on Saturday for an Italian seaman from the s.s. "Sicilia" to be kept at the House of Detention until his departure for Italy by the s.s. "Trieste," on August 18. The accused who denied that he was a deserter, said he was ashore seeing the lights when the vessel left earlier than scheduled. When told that he would be kept in the House of Detention until his departure the accused said that he would rather stay in a hotel, and the shipping company ought to pay the expenses. The Magistrate could not vary his order, and the accused was only committed to the House of Detention.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One case of plague, Chinese, was reported on Saturday.

The body of an unknown Chinese was found yesterday on a plot of waste ground in Dundas Street, near the steam laundry.

An advertisement in this issue announces that the Tabacqueria Filipina have made a reduction of 15 per cent on all smoking requisites.

In St. John's Church, Yunnan Fu, South China, by the Bishop of Victoria, on July 17, The Rev. E. S. Yu, B.A., L.Th. was ordained a priest, and The Rev. R. F. Lankester, M.A., a preacher.

The memorial stone at Fanling erected in memory of the members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club who fell in the great war will be unveiled by H. E. the Governor on Sunday, August 14 at 5 p.m.

A Chinese widow living in First Street West Point, yesterday entrusted a man with \$30 in notes to change into Chinese 20-cent pieces. The man promptly disappeared with the money and a warrant has now been issued for his arrest.

H.M.S. "Malaya" is again coming to Eastern waters. When the Prince of Wales leaves for India towards the end of October he will travel in H.M.S. "Renown," and the "Malaya" will be in company to accommodate a number of military officers who are included in the large suite.

Lieutenant G. A. B. Hawkins joins the "Magnolia," China Squadron, at an early date. This officer joined the Navy twelve years ago, and served with much distinction in the late war, in the course of which he won a mention in despatches and the Distinguished Service Cross by act of great gallantry.

An elderly Chinese woman was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a wound in her head, alleged to have been received through a blow from a bottle in the course of a fight with another woman on the first floor of No. 23, New Street. The assailant has been arrested on a charge of having caused grievous bodily harm. The patient will be fit to attend Court in the course of the next couple of days.

The light cruiser "Hawk Effingham" - sister of the "Hawkins," flagship of the China Station - recently launched, has some points which the "Hawkins" does not possess. The "Effingham" and the "Frobisher" and "Raleigh" are all oil-burners, the "Hawkins" being fitted for both oil and coal-burning. The Admiralty decided in 1917 in favour of oil only, and the "Hawkins" was then too far advanced to make a change. There are some improvements, too, in the labour saving appliances, but speed (30 knots) and the armament (seven 7.5 in. guns) are practically identical.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Bannister has informed the Archbishop of Canterbury of his desire to retire at the end of this year. Bishop Bannister has been a missionary in China for 41 years. He worked under the C.M.S. in Fukien from 1880 to 1897, the chief activities being in the district of Kuitien and in the Divinity School at Foochow. It was largely owing to his exertions and valuable assistance that H.M. Consul at Foochow was able to bring to justice the Kucheng murderers. In 1897 Mr. Bannister became Secretary of the C.M.S. in Hongkong, and in 1902 Archdeacon. In 1907 the new Diocese was consecrated on St. Andrew's Day.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, who it will be remembered, was deported from China during the war for instigating sedition has announced his intention of returning to that country. The International Institute, of which he was the director, apparently no longer exists, but he is going to devote himself to what he describes as "the more educational and ethical task of developing a foundation of internationalism, of universalism and human brotherhood." Presumably this means that Dr. Reid finds there is more money to be made in China than in U.S.A., from which this report comes, comments the *Japan Chronicle*.

Magistrate Lindell heard further evidence on Saturday in the case in which a Chinese is charged with having attempted to utter a forged \$500 note alleged to have been ingeniously manufactured from a \$10 note of the Chartered Bank at Shanghai. Saturday's evidence was that the accused and another man were partners on a "fifty-fifty" basis, trading in opium in Wuchow. In connection with a deal in Canton the partner had been swindled with the faked note. He attempted to pass it on to the accused but the latter declined to accept it and chaffed him for having been taken in by such an obvious fake. The partners quarrelled, and the accused was examining the note, when he was chased out of the house into the arms of a constable. The Magistrate thought the story probably true, and giving the accused the benefit of the doubt, discharged him. The note will be destroyed.

STABBED TO THE HEART.

SEQUEL TO A QUARREL.

BODY FOUND IN KOWLOON DRAIN.

Stabbed to the heart, the body of a Chinese was yesterday found lying in a blood-stained drain at the junction of Shanghai Street and Waterloo Road in Kowloon. Removed to the mortuary, the body was afterwards identified as that of a man living on the first floor of No. 171, Shanghai Street. His relatives believe that he was done to death by a gang of ruffians headed by a man with whom he had a quarrel over an opium deal some time ago. People living in the vicinity allege that they saw the deceased speaking heatedly with several men outside a tea house, near the spot where he was found dead.

A MIDNIGHT PROWLER.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindell with having trespassed into the servants' quarters of the residence of Mr. T. Hamilton, No. 14, Conduit Road. The accused said that he went to the house to look for a friend. Inspector Pain said that accused was found loitering in the basement of Mr. Hamilton's house at 1.45 a.m. In the corner of a room in the servants' quarters, an electric torch was found. In an alleyway, a little distance from the back door of the house, the police picked up three keys and a knife. The accused denied all knowledge of the torch, keys or knife, which the police allege he must have dropped when attempting to escape after he had been found. Asked to explain why he should be about so late at night, the accused said that he had just returned from a Chinese theatre in town. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

GODOWN ROBBERY.

Returning to the Colony yesterday after a brief absence on business S. Nazano, a Japanese merchant living at No. 19, Praya East, found that his godown at No. 4, Anton Street, had been broken into and 32 coils of insulated rubber wire worth \$150, and 200 100 candle power electric bulbs, valued at \$100, stolen.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Found wandering in Connaught Road West apparently insane, a Eurasian lad named Henry de Cruz, 19 years of age, was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Now in hospital is a Chinese woman suffering from a compound fracture of the left leg alleged to have been received through a fall while attempting to evade arrest for hawking without a licence.

The wooden box containing a cinema machine and films stolen from Mr. Williams, a passenger by the "Japan," while the ship was lying alongside the Kowloon wharf last week, has been recovered in Singapore.

Mount Parish, the residence of Mr. S. Hamer of the F.W.D., was entered by an open verandah window during Saturday night, and \$18 in notes stolen from the pocket of a pair of trousers hanging on the wall of his bedroom.

A Chinese fitter employed by the Kowloon Dock was removed to the Government Civil Hospital on Saturday suffering from injuries to his head received through a hammer accidentally falling on him while at work on board a ship in the course of construction. His condition is not considered serious.

Members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club are notified by an advertisement in this issue that the Main Course at Fanling will be reopened for play on Sunday, August 14. The by-law restricting ladies from playing on certain days is cancelled from August 15 until further notice. The Relief Course at Fanling will be closed for topdressing on Monday, August 15 until further notice.

Colonel Robert Loraine, actor, airman, soldier, traveller, has returned to London after ten months' trip, embracing the United States, Japan, China and India. His visit to Japan reminded him that when he left England last summer there was a discussion on the propriety of bathing dresses. The ultra-Puritans, he remarks, were deeply shocked if they saw the bathing costumes of Japan, where it was held the fewer the clothes the greater the modesty. The Japanese bath in a state of nature, and morality is not outraged; the evil is in the clothes. The Chinese, said Col. Loraine, are the gentlemen of the world. We of the West have been taught to look upon the Chinese as something strange and abhorrent, but we are wrong."

EARLY MORNING FIRE.

BLAZE IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

BRIGADE'S STRENUOUS FIGHT.

About 2.25 this morning, the Fire Brigade received a call to attend an outbreak of fire in Queen's Road West. The first floor of No. 210, occupied by the U. Chan firm of tea dealers was well ablaze, when they arrived and it was a long and strenuous fight before they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The first floor was completely gutted, the second floor used as a dwelling partly gutted and goods stored on the ground floor damaged by water. The ground floor is insured with the Heung On Insurance Co., for \$5,000; the first floor with the Royal Insurance Co., for \$3,000; and the second floor with the Sincere Insurance Co., for \$1,000, and the Heung On Insurance Co., for \$500. The cause of the outbreak is unknown, while the extent of damage has not yet been ascertained.

THE SILENT TOAST.

4TH AUGUST 1921.

It was the evening of the seventh anniversary of England's entry into the Great War, and we sat—a hundred members of the British Legion who had each seen service in the campaign—at dinner in the Hongkong Hotel to celebrate that epoch-making declaration of war. Each and all of us had come with the intention of passing an evening that in its spirit of happy comradeship should be worthy of the days when we fought together. Lights there were, that blazed in plenty, flowers decorated the small, homely-looking tables, and the Band of the Wiltshire Regiment endeavoured to augment, if that were possible, the re-awakened esprit de corps, the spirit of brotherhood in arms that now revived in the full warmth of the trench-digging, pill-squeaking, good old days. Every man had become five, six, seven years younger, as the pop-pop of corks punctuated the telling of old yarns and the hearty exchange of war-time reminiscences. "Do you remember Susanne in the little estaminet just off the Square in Bethune and the crowd she used to get when the London motor buses turned up with a thirsty cargo?" "Well, I should just say I do. That girl had the finest collection of regimental badges it's ever been my luck to meet. The last I heard of her was that she had become engaged to a Canadian captain." "What's next on the jolly old programme? Oh, roast beef and horseradish. I say, you fellows that's rather a change from fried slices of bully and pommes de terre, what?" "Just listen to short-shanks over there! Any attempt check his boisterous joviality is as effective as the proverbial water poured onto the proverbial back of the proverbial duck."

And then, presently, a "G" sounded, a single note that stilled the calls for "Boys," the laughter and the chatter, and a solemn hush fell upon all the room at the signal for the silent toast. As we stood on our feet, every man to attention, I looked at the faces of my comrades at our table and I saw them set and grim and a serious look betokening recollection in their eyes. No mockery this, the one still minute of silence for thought of dear friends who had fallen, leaving us safe with two arms, two legs, and above all, thank God! two eyes. So many thoughts crowded into that short-long minute, yet time enough for me to picture the body-strewn battle ground before Loos in the early morning of the 25th September of 1915. Sitting on the shell-broken ground ten yards or so from me (I, too, being wounded and lying helpless so early in the fight), with his back propped up against a remnant of a barbed wire post just in front of the German second line trench, was a rifleman of my battalion, his poor face torn by a shell, his lower jaw almost gone. I was powerless to remove my gaze from him and just as powerless to help in his extremity. And as I watched, I saw him, fumbling in his tunic pocket, and presently he withdrew a cigarette—oh, so slowly!—he was dazed and dying.

And again he fumbled in that tunic pocket, and found a matchbox. Gently, almost it seemed unconsciously, he put the cigarette into his poor, broken mouth, lit it, and smoked a while. It was only a common "yasper," but the soldier's ever-ready and trusty friend.

"The Last Post" sounded, we relaxed from the attention and all sat down again. The lights which had been subdued for the silent toast, now shone brilliantly once more, conversation restarted, boys busily answered the calls of impatient diners. The Band played "On! On! On!"

—W.J.H.

SPORT.

LEAGUE BOWLS.

TAIKOO HEAT K.C.C.

A League match was played on Saturday between Taikoo Bowling Club and the K.C.C. which resulted in a win for the former. Appended are the scores:

NO. 1 RINK	
TAIKOO	K.C.C.
T. Grimshaw	J. M. Jack
D. Morrison	P. W. Ramsay
N. Drummond	H. Overy
J. Ferguson	J. Gibson
(Skip).....30	(Skip).....10
NO. 2 RINK	
W. Weir	R. C. Hunter
G. Morrison	W. T. Elson
R. Wallace	J. P. Robinson
A. Hamilton	A. G. Pile
(Skip).....24	(Skip).....14
NO. 3 RINK	
J. Russell	H. E. Stevens
T. Young	J. Hyde
J. MacLachlan	J. Stalker
W. Wotherspoon	J. McMurtrie
(Skip).....40	(Skip).....9
94	33

POLICE BEAT CRAIGENGOWER.

The more experienced Police Bowls players had the best of the Craigen-gower players in their league match on Saturday, winning in all three rinks.

NO. 1 RINK	
P.R.C.	C.C.C.
Knight	C. Rose
Kelly	R. Raza
Cooper	J. Rodrigues
J. Clark	W. Pitt
(Skip).....19	(Skip).....17
NO. 2 RINK	
Henderson	Alves
Davitt	Lambie
Robertson	L. Rose
Gerrard	L. Lammert
(Skip).....21	(Skip).....18
NO. 3 RINK	
Reid	Hollands
Nicol	W. Lee
Mair	Bradbury
A. Clark	Thompson
(Skip).....23	(Skip).....18
63	53

BASEBALL.

HONGKONG TEAM BEATS JAPANESE.

Another interesting baseball game between the local American players and a Japanese team was witnessed at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon when the Hongkong team beat the Chidori nine by a final score of 24 to 6. Notwithstanding the marked superiority of the American players, the game was well worth watch and the play was not without excitement.

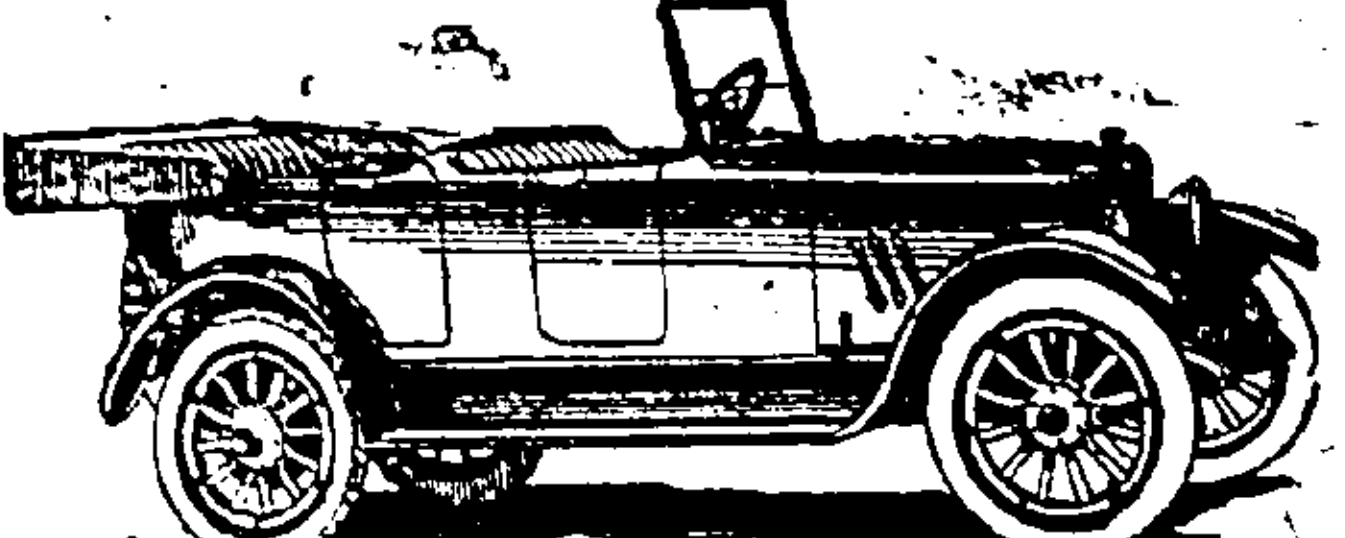
Following is the box score:	
HONGKONG.	AB. R. H. PO. A.
Appel, c.....	7 4 3 1 0
White, ss.....	2 2 1 4 4
Daugherty, lf.....	4 1 1 0 0
Lake, lb.....	3 3 2 10 2
Keck, c.....	6 1 1 9 3
Lasher, 2b.....	2 4 0 2 1
Potter, rf.....	5 3 1 0 0
Church, 3b.....	4 4 3 1 3
Pace, p.....	4 2 1 0 5
Brown, p.....	2 0 0 0 2
	39 24 13 27 20

CHIDORI.	
Hachima, ss.....	4 1 0 2 4
Oono, lf.....	3 0 0 0 2
Ohitsuka, c.....	3 1 1 6 0
Ishida, c.....	4 0 0 7 0
Torada, 3b.....	4 0 0 2 0
Mano, lb.....	5 0 0 6 1
Torada, M, 2b.....	1 1 0 2 2
Ishimatsu, p.....	3 2 0 1 5
Nishida, rf.....	1 0 0 0 0
	28 6 1 26 14

The Postmaster-General has written to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce admitting that the complaints of delay in the cable service with India and the Far East are well founded. Magnetic storms practically stopped the operation of the cables between Suez and Aden from May 14, to 16, causing a large accumulation of traffic on the Eastern Company's cables. Throughout May the Commercial Pacific Company's cable between Manila and Guam was interrupted, thus necessitating the diversion to the Eastern Company's cables of the whole of the traffic between the United States and the Far East. The Guam cable has now been restored and is taking the United States traffic with the Far East; and the Eastern Company is diverting the whole of its Australian and New Zealand traffic to the Imperial and Pacific cables, in order to afford relief to the service to India and the Far East. The company assures the Postmaster-General that it is doing its utmost to overcome the difficulties of the abnormal situation, and he trusts that when the work now in hand in the Red Sea is completed the present exceptional delays will cease.

CARLOS ADDRESS
"MERCURY" HONGKONG.
A.C. 100 EDITION
"MERCURY" CHINA
ENTRUSTED
P. A. YOUNG
MANAGER

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
59-61 Des Voeux Road Central,
HONGKONG.



ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

The King and the Small Boy.

There is no doubt the King thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Plaisance. I never saw him looking so happy writes a London correspondent. He was interested in everything, and pluckily ploughed—with the Queen—through the recreation ground, which would have been a quagmire in places had the threatened rain come down. At one stage a small boy seized the arm of his Majesty and requested him to pose to his chum for his photograph.

The King made no objection, but the boy with the camera was either so flustered, or had not fully prepared himself for the work, that the King was laughingly constrained to tell him to "get along with it." The boy got his "snap" all right.

Conjugal Unhappiness.

Mr. Justice Horridge, in giving judgment dismissing a wife's petition for judicial separation on the ground of cruelty in a case not otherwise of public interest, drew attention to the large degree of domestic unhappiness which resulted in proceedings in the Divorce Court, and which, he said, was due to the desire for excitement and amusement in many young women. That desire seemed to be a result of the war. In the case before him feelings of this sort had made the petitioner dissatisfied with the conditions of life which she had taken on herself when she agreed to marry a man of moderate means. Such feelings had resulted in her magnifying petty grievances, and in her turning them into accusations of cruelty.

World's Largest Flagpole.

The people of Australia have been presented with the largest flagpole in the world. It is made of American fir and measures 150 feet in length. The American Consul-General for Australia (Mr. Sammons) is the authority for stating that it is the largest flagpole in the world. At all events he claimed that this was the case when he presented the pole to the acting Prime Minister of Australia on American Decoration Day. He also gave the acting Prime Minister a little silver replica of the pole, with a small silver model of Australia as its base. The American Consul-General did not bring the flagpole with him when he made the presentation but it has been landed in Melbourne and will ultimately be erected at the Federal capital site at Canberra, where some day the Australian seat of Government is to be established.

Paris Police to be Armed.

In consequence of the last daring exploit of motor bandits in breaking into a jeweller's shop in broad daylight and making off with jewels said to be worth over 600,000 francs, the Prefect of Police has given orders that the policemen of Paris have to be armed with revolvers night and day. At present they only carry weapons at night-time. Jewellers have become nervous and are thinking out schemes for preventing robberies of the kind committed one Sunday morning. A jeweller in the Rue de la Paix has invented an effective method. Behind the window is an arrangement of copper wires which are almost invisible. An electric current passes through them and immediately the glass is broken with a hammer or by other means, the wires get into contact and, thanks to an ingenious mechanism, the board on which the jewel cases lie is overturned and the cases fall into the sub-basement, while the iron shutter falls with a crash on the thief.

Wasted Millions.

It has been computed by a Parliamentary expert that considerably more than £100,000,000 of our national expenditure this year was directly paid in subvention and bonuses to the workers and the lower middle class. Civil Service bonuses absorb £20,000,000, and Post Office bonuses £20,000,000. On the railways up to the end of May we were paying £21,000,000, chiefly to make up receipts lost by the coal strike, and which would otherwise have to be made up by traders and the travelling public. From June to August the railways will receive at least £18,000,000 out of the taxes, and between August and the end of the financial year Parliament has arranged to pay them £20,000,000, which discharges half of their war time claims. To

GENERAL ITEMS.

Said to be France's oldest soldier, Antoine Genest, who was 99, has died. He took part in the conquest of Algeria in 1842. He drank a jug of wine at every meal with a glass of prune brandy after it.

William Schuetz, who recently won national fame by winning a prize for an essay, entitled "Ideals of Americanism," was arrested in New York on a charge of burglary. He pleaded guilty and was committed for trial.

Crossing the road in front of his shop John Everton, 60, a grocer, of Grimsby, saw a child playing in the path of an approaching motor-car. In trying to save the child he was knocked down by an electric tramway car and killed.

London is suffering from a plague of moths. "A drastic brushing of the entire wardrobe in the sun is the best remedy," declared a clothing expert to a reporter. "Although naphthalene and camphor serve to keep them away," he added "people should not neglect to look through their clothes weekly."

Having been responsible for the appearance at police courts of 5,000 motorists, Constable W. Eustace is retiring from the Metropolitan Police, and at Hampstead Police Court, Dr. J. Macdonald Brown, the chairman, said that Eustace had earned the reputation of being a perfect terror to scorchers and road-hogs.

Swarms of tiny black insects were seen at Edmonton, N. In Forest street a tramway-car driver had to pull up and the service was interrupted while his colleagues tried to dislodge the insects from his eyes. They swept over playing fields like a swarm of locusts, causing the tennis players to stop until they had passed.

According to a wireless from the "Aquitania," on her way from New York, £10,000 worth of jewels has been stolen from Mrs. C. A. Mann, a passenger in the ship. English detectives and an inspector of Lloyd's have arrived at Cherbourg to make inquiries when the "Aquitania" arrives.

It is estimated that the police in New York County have seized liquor since the new dry laws went into effect worth £10,000,000 at present prices. Some of the very highest class will be sold to hospitals or other legitimate users; and the remainder will be towed to sea in barges and there dumped, favouring the ocean and perfuming the breezes many miles around.

A rather unusual wedding took place on a bridge at the town of Uj-Szeged. The bride was a Jugo-Slav, and the bridegroom a Hungarian, and since neither of them had obtained a passport visa, the wedding ceremony was performed by a Hungarian magistrate on the Hungarian-Jugo-Slav frontier line, which passes across the middle of the bridge. After the wedding the bride, having become a Hungarian citizen, was permitted to step over the border and go into Hungary with her husband.

The Japanese Government has started investigations into the condition of lepers with a view to formulating a policy of relieving the sufferers in the most practical way. Government asylums for lepers in the Empire number five, capable of accommodating only 1,500, whereas the total number afflicted aggregated over 25,000 according to the latest returns. The authorities hope to carry out their plans in concert with the various public charity associations. The necessary measures will be brought before the Diet in the next session. One of the chief needs is a better arrangement in the asylums, whereby proper segregation of the sexes may be secured. The sexual question among the lepers is perhaps the most horrible feature of the whole business. So far, the handling of the question has been even more inadequate in its methods than in amount.

meet the trading losses of the Sugar Commission, the Treasury has to pay some £24,000,000. Of all this expenditure the large part cannot be recouped after this year, and the rest, the bonuses to civilians and postmen, will diminish rapidly as the cost of living falls. Meanwhile the money is distributed to a large section of the community and part of it returns to the Treasury as income tax.

RICE MERCHANTS' RISE.
FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS.
CHINESE WILL DISPUTE.
INTERESTING ACTION.

The estate of a persevering Chinese who, beginning life as a labourer in the fields, worked his way up the ladder of success until he had won a large fortune in China, Saigon and Hongkong formed the subject of an interesting will case begun in the Supreme Court this morning before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Gompertz).

Lau Kong Hing (with several aliases) was the name of the testator and the action was brought by the widow, two concubines and the widow of a deceased son. The defendant was Lau Shui tsun, described by counsel as a life-long friend of the testator, to whom probate in common form of the document in dispute was granted in October 1913.

The plaintiffs claimed that they had an interest in the estate, that the alleged will was invalid, that the deceased was of unsound mind at the time the document purported to have been executed and that he was unduly influenced by the defendant. It was urged that the Court should pronounce against the validity of the alleged will and revoke the probate, granting letters of administration to the first plaintiff. It was denied by the defendant that the plaintiffs had any interest in the estate and that the will in dispute was not executed, made and acknowledged according to Statute. The other allegations were also denied.

(Mr. C. G. Alabaster instructed by Messrs. Denny and Bowley) appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendants were represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist).

When the hearing was commenced this morning Mr. Alabaster pointed out that the burden lay upon the defendant to prove the validity of the will and Mr. Jenkin then proceeded to outline his case. Mr. Jenkin related to the Court how Lau Kong Hing, after beginning life as a toiler in the fields, rose by dint of hard work and perseverance to wealth and position. Born of poor parents in the year 1855 he was evidently, counsel said, a boy of some industry and ambition but his parents could not afford to give him the opportunities and advantages for which he craved. But in his spare time the youth studied hard at the local school and it was when he was 16 years of age that fortune first began to take notice of him. At that time he came into contact with a Chinese gentleman, managing partner of a rice shop, who was visiting the village. Pitying the lad's poverty and inability to advance himself, the rice merchant took Lau Kong Hing to Hongkong and found him a job as a servant boy in his shop at a monthly salary of two dollars. Two years later the boy was still in the same position but evidently he was contented because when he wrote his autobiography later on he voiced his pleasure at the acquisition of so large a sum at that age. Afterwards, however, he became restless and when he was 19 years old he pressed for an appointment in some other foreign country. Next year he went to Saigon and there by his great zeal he secured a position which carried a salary of thirty dollars a month.

The real beginning of his advance to fortune, proceeded Mr. Jenkin, was when he was able to invest his scanty savings in a small share in a rice milling business which was formed by some of his uncles. He seemed never to have looked back from that moment. He made money fast and at the age of 35 he wished to retire. His uncles were against it but shortly afterwards his father died and that gave him an opportunity of returning to his home where he remained for a period of three years attending to various domestic and family details connected with the burial. Then he went back again to the Saigon where he spent one more year during which he managed to double his fortune. He retired at the age of 40.

Although good fortune had attended him throughout his career, ill-luck visited him in his retirement. He was bed-ridden for six or seven years but afterwards he recovered and after expressing gratitude to his ancestors and to his gods he began to enjoy the fruits of his labour. His mode of life was very simple and economical and at the age of 55 he died leaving extensive estates in China, Hongkong and Saigon. The only cloud which shadowed his otherwise successful career was trouble between himself and members of his family. That this was so was evident from one of his documents in which he stated his opinion that too much money was not good for certain of his relatives. The deceased arranged many safeguards against their getting hold of more than he considered good for them.

Mr. Jenkin said that the amount of the deceased's Hongkong estate was reckoned to be about \$45,000 and his Saigon estate was worth between \$60,000 and \$70,000. His Chinese property amounted to about \$200,000. The case is proceeding.

LAST NIGHT'S RAIN.
SILK STORE'S STOCK
DAMAGED.
LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$20,000.

Last night's heavy rain proved disastrous for Messrs. D. Chellaram & Co., Indian silk merchants of No. 36, Queen's Road Central, where water caused damage to their stock of silk and other valuable goods to the extent of some \$20,000. The water was blown in sheets by the wind into the verandah of Messrs. Cooper & Co., Importers and Exporters of the second floor of the same building, and working its way into the ceiling, poured down in torrents into the first floor, used as sleeping quarters by the assistants of Chellaram and Co. It took only a few minutes for the water to get into the shop below, where it poured into the show windows. The shop people who were awakened by the deluge, were soaked to the skin, working strenuously in deep water to save the stock. No sooner had they removed a bale of silk to one part of the shop than the water broke through the ceiling and did its work of destruction in the new place. The men worked strenuously from 1.30 to 5 this morning to have consolation of saving only a very small percentage of the valuable stock in the front part of the shop. Luckily the rain stopped before the water reached the rear portion of the premises, and the valuables stored there were spared. A *Chin Mei* reporter who visited the premises this afternoon, was informed by the manager, that it was fortunate that a large shipment of silk and other finery had been dispatched only the previous morning, or the loss would have been more than double.

MOTOR CAR INCIDENT.

SAILOR WHO WANTED SPEED.

Charged with having assaulted a motor car driver, a Filipino named Felix Ponziano, a member of the crew of the U. S. destroyer "Rizal," this morning admitted the offence but claimed that he had received provocation. The driver said that the accused and two other sailors hired his car for a trip round the island. He was running at a moderate pace when the accused urged him to go faster. When witnesses told the accused that he would be exceeding the speed limit, the latter attempted to take the steering wheel himself. The witnesses tried to prevent him, and the accused struck him behind the ear. The accused asserted that when he asked the complainant to go a little faster, the latter stopped the car and refused to go any further. When he remonstrated with complainant, the latter left the car and challenged him to fight, so he "landed" one on the ear. Magistrate Orme decided that the case was not a serious one, and bound the accused over in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

LOST P.N.F.

DEBTORS DEFENCE FAILS.

The fact that the documents had been lost did not help a Chinese clerk, formerly a shop assistant at the Harbour Office, from whom two Indian moneylenders claimed payment of \$400, under two promissory notes and two I.O.U.s, at the Summary Court to-day.

Mr. G. R. Haywood who appeared to support the claim explained to Mr. Justice Wood who heard the case that the four documents had been handed to him but had since been mislaid by his clerk. After the evidence of the plaintiffs had been heard Mr. Haywood called Mr. Cooper, of the Supreme Court staff, as a witness. Mr. Cooper said that when the defendant was served with the writ he admitted that he owed the money but said he could not pay it just then.

In the witness box the defendant, who was represented by Mr. C. H. Lyson, told the Judge that he had paid the money and received back the notes which he had thereupon burnt. His Honour said that he disbelieved the defendant and gave judgment for the plaintiffs directing that the latter and Mr. Haywood should furnish an indemnity bond in respect of the lost documents.

DERELICT LIGHTER.

Capt. T. Brown, of the s.s. "Yuet Wah," reports having passed on July 30 at 12.30 p.m. a derelict lighter about 50 feet in length, half submerged, in Lat. 16° 11' N. long 119° 41' E. near Feidra Point, Cape Bolinao, Philippine Islands.

George Hubert Cecil Gray has passed as master ordinary. He brought 245 tons of general cottons and machinery for Hongkong.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE MEMORIAL STONE at FAN-LING erected in memory of the members of the Club who fell in the Great War will be unveiled by His Excellency the Governor on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 5 p.m.

Main Course.—Fencing.
This course will be reopened for play on SUNDAY, 14th inst. The bye-law restricting ladies from playing on certain days is cancelled from 15th inst. until further notice.

Relief Course.—Fencing.
This course will be CLOSED for topdressing on MONDAY, 15th inst. until further notice.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 8, 1921.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on FRIDAY, the 12th day of August, 1921, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1920 and of transacting all other business which ought to be transacted thereat.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1921.

NOTICE.

WE have made a REDUCTION of 15% on all SMOKING requisites from August 4th to August 18th.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (United Netherlands Navigation Co.),

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN.
(Holland-East Asia Line.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From: HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, LA ROCHELLE PALICE, GENOA and LISBON.

THE Steamship "TIMANOEK."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th August, 1921, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th August, 1921, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the underwriter in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Agents.
Hongkong, August 2, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, August 11, 1921, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon), at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, One 5-Seater—20 H.P. Maxwell Motor Car with Electric Starter, Lamps and Horn, etc.

Further particulars and inspection orders may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 8, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.
Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves sickness in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.


NOTICES

SMART SUMMER SHOES



OF
GUARANTEED QUALITY
AND
SOUND VALUE.

NEW SEASONS DISPLAY



NO SMARTER GOODS
AND
NO LARGER VARIETY.
WE ALSO SPECIALISE
IN
WALK OVER,
OAKMORE AND
McAFEE'S GOLF SHOES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA

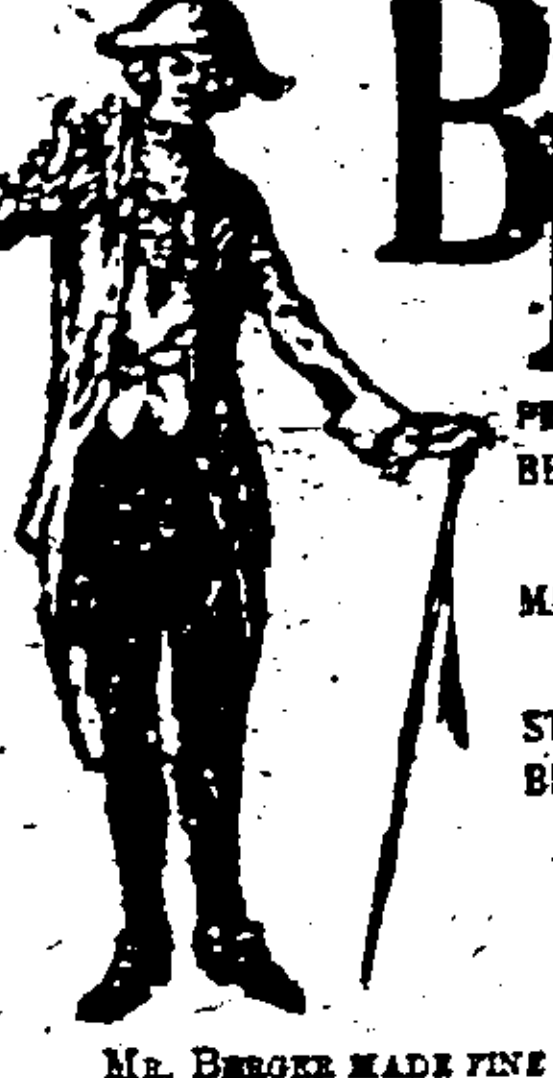
CELEBRATED MARCHES

A 7520	FLASHING GLORY	Prince's Band.
	THE LIFE GUARD	" "
A 7516	FATHER OF VICTORY	" "
	ITALIAN BIFLEMAN	" "
A 7517	HIGH SCHOOL CADETS	" "
	MARCH LOBBARINE	" "
A 6155	OUR DIRECTOR	" "
	CENTENNIAL	" "
A 7155	WASHINGTON POST	" "
	PETITIS PIEROTS	" "


ANDERSON'S

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

Sole Agents:—
Suzuki & Co.
SAKURA BEER.
Alexandra Buildings.
Tel. 468 & 467.



Berger Paints
Colours, Enamels, Varnishes.
PREPARED PAINTS OF ALL KINDS AND COLOURS.
BERGER'S LIQUID RED LEAD covers 50 per cent. more surface, weight for weight, than the ordinary hard mixed Red Lead.
MATRONS—The oil paint you thin with water. Covering capacity one third more than that of Washable Distemper.
STRUCTURAL & ROOF PAINT—A preservative.
BERGER'S VARNISH—OAK VARNISH, BLACK JAPAN, COALS, ETC.
LEWIS BERGER & SONS, LIMITED.
FRANCIS OF APPLICATION—STOCKS CARRIED.
SOLE AGENTS:—
W. R. LOKLEY & CO.
MR. BERGER MADE FINE COLOURS IN LONDON IN 1767.



Vickers' LONDON Gin
The Perfection of over a Century's Experience in Gin Distilling.
"BOTH BRANDS ARE BENEFICIAL."
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM
FINEST LONDON UNSWEETENED.
Price per Case 1 doz. qts. Duty Paid \$28.00
SOLE AGENTS:—
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
8, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.
Tel. No. 122.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,470	30th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANILA"	5,470	25th Aug.	MASSILLER, LONDON & A'warp.
"KASHMIR"	5,470	3rd Sept.	MASSILLER, LONDON & A'warp.
"KRYBER"	5,470	16th Sept.	MASSILLER, LONDON & A'warp.
"KRYBER"	5,470	14th Oct.	MASSILLER, LONDON & A'warp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	5,100	18th Aug.	Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	18th Sept.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"APCAR"	4,600	11th Aug.	Shanghai and Japan.
"KRYBER"	5,000	14th Aug.	Shanghai and Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels measuring not more than 3 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, please apply to the Agents.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

25, DesVaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,

viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandery Articles.

Telephone No. 1116. 35, Wing Wee Street, Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overseas Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago & North Western & St. Paul Railways.

FURUKAWA MARU (omit, Manila) ... Tuesday, 3rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

KATOCHI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (omit, Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang

Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KLEMT MARU ... Sunday, 14th August, at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th August, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM

TOTTORI MARU ... Monday, 22nd August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

ART MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 18th August.

TAKAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HAKATA MARU ... Monday, 8th August.

MORIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 20th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU ... Tuesday, 6th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

ZANGU MARU ... Friday, 13th August, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th August.

IBATA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

For further information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

25, DesVaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 222.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

BOXING.

Boston, August 6th.

Mike Gibbons easily outpointed the British pugilist Gus Platte in a 10-round boxing contest. Gibbons had matters all his own way.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

London, August 6th.

An authoritative Japanese source, which claims to interpret the opinion of Japan as regards the Washington Conference, declares that at the present moment, although American earnestness and disinterestedness are generally taken for granted, there is a certain current of opinion unfavourable to the American proposition, because, although theoretically it is regarded with complete approval, it is felt that a practical result cannot be reckoned upon with confidence.

JAPANESE STEAMER AFTER.

Aden, August 5th.

The Sumatra-maru has arrived at Aden.

REFUSED VISA.

Paris, August 6th.

On instructions from the British Government, the British Embassy has refused to issue the passport of the Polish leader Korfanty, who is detested of visiting London.

UNREST IN MOROCCO.

London, August 7th.

From Morocco comes the news that events in the Spanish Zone have created excitement among the discontented tribesmen in the Wazan region in the French Zone. Several attacks have been delivered by tribesmen, but they have been repulsed, and precautions are being taken.

London, August 6th.

That Spain is determined not to follow the advice to clear out of Africa, freely tendered by the British and French Press after the recent reverse at Melilla, appears from an official Madrid despatch, which after admitting the possibility of the fall of General Navarro and his troops still holding out at Montearrat, says that this, however disagreeable, would not affect the offensive operations by General Berenguer, for which there are sufficient troops concentrating at Melilla, and the recovery of the whole territory, recently lost, is confidently expected.

Despatches from Paris, however, show the difficulties ahead, and declare that the country among recruits on the troopship *Felencia*, en route for Morocco, recently was only quelled by the intervention of two destroyers. The escorting destroyers now train guns on troopships crossing the Mediterranean.

A message from Madrid says that the situation in Morocco has caused a Cabinet crisis. It is expected that Senor Masera will form a Cabinet.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE.

London, August 6th.

The trade slump is strikingly evidenced in the annual report of the Manchester firm of Rylands, which shows a loss during the past six months of £1,250,000.

The improvement in unemployment figures, since the cessation of the coal strike, continues to be well-maintained, showing a reduction of 336,000 in July.

"PICKLE KING'S" WILL.

London, August 6th.

The will has been proved at Pittsburgh of the "Pickle King," Mr. Henry Heinz. The English estate is nominally of £1. The American estate is of the value of four million dollars.

The will opens with an earnest confession of faith in Christ, and bequeaths £50,000 to the University of Pittsburgh; £25,000 each to the International Sunday School Association, Chicago, and the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association; £25,000 to the World's Sunday School Association, New York; large sums to hospitals and religious institutions; and \$4,000 to a secretary, Mr. McCafferty in recognition of his integrity and Christian character.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the China Mail.

FORDNEY TARIFF BILL.

Washington, August 7th.

Mr. Weeks and Mr. Dancy have written to the Senate Finance Committee favouring the retention, in the pending Fordney Tariff Bill, of the embargo on dyes and chemicals, which the House struck out. The argument of the Secretaries is that national defence required the encouragement of chemical industries, which might be diverted in war-time to the manufacture of war gases and explosives.

DAVIS CUP.

Pittsburgh, August 6th.

Todd's service was deadly, but Anderson's lacked precision and force. His placing was timed just right. The Englishmen's team work, at times, was excellent, but Woodman was not able to match the speed of Turnbull. Woodman's back-court play was erratic.

Anderson and Todd (Australia) beat Woodman and Turnbull (Great Britain) by 4-6, 9-7, 4-6, 6-3, 5-4.

Pittsburgh, August 6th.

In the Singles, Anderson (Australia) beat Lowe (Great Britain) by 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. Lowe was unable to withstand his opponent's terrific service. The Englishmen's team work, at times, was excellent, but Woodman was not able to match the speed of Turnbull. Woodman's back-court play was erratic.

Pittsburgh, August 7th.

Australia beat Great Britain in the Davis Cup.

Woodman (Great Britain) beat Hawkes (Australia) by 6-3, 0-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3. Woodman won the final match by superior work at the net.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

London, August 6th.

For the fifth test match the following have been asked to be present at the Oval on August 13th:

England (Captain): Pender, Douglas, Woolley, Mead, Brown, Russell, Ernest Tyldesley, Parkin, Hallows, Hearn and Parker.

Another player will also be invited.

London, August 6th.

At Birmingham, before 3,000 spectators, on a wet wicket and in dull weather, Warwickshire had made 66 for 6 against the Australians, when rain interfered with play, and stumps had to be drawn at 3.30 p.m.

Chatterworth made 51, including a sixer and five fours.

STARVING RUSSIA.

London, August 7th.

Prince Paul of Oldenburg, a nephew of the ex-Tsar, makes a moving appeal in the Press on behalf of eight millions of Russians "face to face with famine, pestilence and such dire miseries that political considerations must be swept aside."

He adds that if the Tsar had been alive he would endorse Maxim Gorki's plan of the Press on behalf of eight millions of Russians "face to face with famine, pestilence and such dire miseries that political considerations must be swept aside."

London, August 6th.

The Polish Government has decided to join Mr. Hoover's relief work for famine-stricken Russians.

London, August 6th.

Representatives of the Russian delegation in London have been interviewed by Mr. Lloyd George on the subject of the Russian famine. Among the measures of relief being considered by the British Government is the extension of the export credit scheme to Russia.

London, August 6th.

M. Tchitcherine has circulated all Governments, saying that the Russian Government will accept help from any source, disregarding existing political relations. He adds that ten provinces, with a population of eighteen millions, are officially recognised to be famine-stricken, drought having destroyed the harvest or left an yield of only 10 to 15 per cent. above the average. A million tons of food supplies from abroad is needed to maintain the population on half rations. M. Tchitcherine asserts that no disorders have occurred.

SHIPPING.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

Steamer. From Expected Will leave For

on or about on or about on or about on or about

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Ports to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

HAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

COOK'S "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing

Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegrams: "THOS. COOK & SON."

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Agents: SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

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Agents: SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TAIYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONO-

LULU, JAPAN PORTS &

SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having

arrived on Friday, the 6th, August 1921,

consignees of cargo are hereby notified

to present their Bills of Lading for

counter-signature, and take immediate

delivery from alongside steamer or the

Company's Godown, where all cargo

impeding immediate discharge will be

landed at consignees' risk.

Steamers will be assessed on

cargo remaining undelivered after

Friday, the 12th August.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-

ages will be landed into the Company's

Godown, where same will be examined on

Saturday, the 13th August, at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognised after

Sunday, the 14th August, and

none will be substantiated if presented

later than three weeks after arrival

of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be

effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, August 5, 1921.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUS-

TRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

& LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for

Bataria, Persian Gulf, Continental,

American and South Africa Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA,"

Captain WALKER, carrying His

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from

this Port on or about FRIDAY,

19th August, 1921, taking Passen-

gers and Cargo for the above Port.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy,

France and London (under arrangement)

will be transhipped at Bombay into the

Mail Steamer proceeding direct to

Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office

until 3 p.m. the day before sailing.

The contents and value of all packages

are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE

& CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 30, 1921.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and

EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTAR,

KISHIDA, YOSHINO, HARA,

HON, KAMAZU, SAVO, SHIN,

NEW, KASABA, RIRAI, KANIYA,

MADA, and OYABARI.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

Branches and

Representatives:—

Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Man-

ila, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai,

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LLOYD'S REGISTER.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

A FASCINATING STORY.

It is the nature of things, travelling and the transport of goods by sea is accompanied by a certain amount of risk and from the earliest times measures were taken to guard against this risk by various systems of insurance. In the sixth century under the Justinian Code 6 per cent. was fixed as the ordinary and legal standard of interest, 8 per cent. was allowed for manufacturers and merchants, while 12 per cent. was granted for the "perilous adventure" of "nautical insurance."

In the middle ages the Italian Republics had laws regulating the loading of vessels, and similar arrangements were not unusual in England. It was not, however, until the early part of the 18th century that anything in the form of a systematic record of ships was attempted.

At this period it was the custom for those interested in shipping to meet for the purpose of discussing their business affairs at a coffee house kept by one Edward Lloyd. The earliest reference to this establishment appears in the *London Gazette* of February 18, 1668. At that time the coffee house was situated in Tower-street, and from 1692 onwards it was in Lombard-street.

In the course of time this establishment became the headquarters of maritime business, and especially of marine insurance, and from this small beginning sprang what is now the world-famous Corporation of Lloyd's.

It would appear that certain records of shipping called "ships lists" were kept. Probably for a considerable time these were in manuscript and were passed from hand to hand, but about 1726 they were put into type and circulated in the form of a printed register.

It is unfortunate that no early copies of this register are now in existence, but this was probably due to the fire which destroyed the Royal Exchange in 1838. The oldest copy of a register of shipping which can be traced is dated 1794-56. Unlike the later volume, this book was oblong in shape, and its singed edges bear evidence of having passed through the flames. The information it contained was very complete, comprising the former and present names of the vessels, the names of the owners and the masters, the ports between which the vessels traded, the tonnage, the number of crew and guns, the port and year of build, together with the classification printed in the column indicating the year in which the vessels were respectively surveyed, the last column ('66) being left blank to receive the latest alterations in writing.

Most of the vessels recorded in this volume are of very small size, but there are several of four, five, and six hundred tons, two of eight hundred, and one as large as nine hundred tons.

The classes assigned to these vessels were designated by the letters A, E, I, O, U, which referred to the hulls, while the letters G, M, and B, meaning good, middling, and bad, related to the equipment. Thus AG would denote a first-class ship with a good outfit, while UB would indicate a ship of the lowest class with a bad outfit.

The register for 1775-6 is noteworthy as being the earliest book extant containing the now familiar class of AL. In this book also the alterations were posted, or stamped, in type, which practice has continued down to the present time as regards a certain proportion of the registers, and in this respect Lloyd's register book stands alone.

Time will not permit me to go into a detailed recital of the various developments of the register book, but I think a comparison of the 1835 book with the current edition epitomises the progress which has been made.

It is also, I suggest, worthy of note that the subscription for a copy of the 1835 book was three guineas, and that this remained unaltered right up to 1920, a period of 85 years.

While the progress of the book itself is of interest, I think it is of greater importance to deal with the particulars the book contains and the basis of the information.

Up to 1799 vessels were assigned the classes to which I have already referred by the surveyors who carried out the examination, but in that year a new system was introduced by the underwriters, who were responsible for the publication. The new basis of classification was almost entirely dependent on the place of build of the vessel and her age. For instance, a vessel built on the Thames or at one of the Royal dockyards or in India was continued on the first-class for 13 years, while vessels built in Scotland or Wales, or in the North-East Coast, were only allowed eight years. Ships built at certain ports on the South Coast of England were granted 12 years, while some of the Channel ports and Liverpool and Bristol were only allowed ten years. Vessels built in the United States, if built of the live oak of the Southern States, were given 12 years, but otherwise they had only six years. Colonial vessels and vessels built of fir were allowed only five years, or sometimes only four, whereas those built at Quebec or Bermuda were granted ten years.

It is not to be wondered at that shipowners protested against such a system. They held meetings and passed resolutions denouncing it as "founded in error and calculated to mislead the judgment of merchants and underwriters," and predicted injurious consequences to all concerned.

SHIPOWNERS' ANTIMOSITY. Their protestations were, however, unheeded, and the shipowners thereupon formed a society of merchants, shipowners and underwriters, and started a book of their own known as the Shipowners' Registry or Red Book. (The underwriters' registry was known as the Green Book.)

It is somewhat surprising to note that the shipowners reproduced in their registry precisely the same error as that which they took such strong exception in the case of the underwriters' registry, making the place of build the predominant factor in determining the classification.

The result was that two registries were in existence at the same time, a situation which proved to be inconvenient and unsatisfactory.

In 1823 the discontent became so great that public meetings were held, and finally a committee of inquiry was appointed consisting of 8 merchants, 8 underwriters, 8 shipowners, and 9 representatives of the outports. The investigation of this committee extended over a period of two years, and their report shows clearly what great pains they took to obtain the fullest information. The great difficulty which the Inquiry Committee foresaw was in connection with the financial support of the proposed register, if established on the liberal basis which they perceived to be a necessary condition of success. They recorded their conviction that all expectation of raising a sum sufficient to cover the estimated expenditure "must, except under the sanction of Parliamentary provision, prove visionary and hopeless," but at the same time, they pointed out that "the direct interposition of public support would, in all probability, transfer to the Executive Government the superintendence of a system imperatively requiring for its effective administration the aid of mercantile and professional knowledge and experience." It is a tribute to the wisdom and prevision of the gentlemen who formed this Committee of Inquiry that they expressed a point of view in regard to Government control in almost exactly the same form of words as is being used everywhere to day after an experience of 100 years.

No financial support was, however, forthcoming from the Government, and by 1833 things had come to such a pass that there appeared to be a possibility of the registers ceasing to exist altogether. Lloyd's therefore initiated fresh action, with the result that in 1834 the Red and Green Books were amalgamated and Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping was established on its present basis. Under its original constitution the committee consisted of 8 merchants, 8 underwriters, and 8 shipowners, with the chairmen of Lloyd's and of the General Shipowners' Society as members ex-officio.

The practice of classing vessels according to place of build or on the decision of the surveyor was abandoned, and the general principle on which the register was to act was to assign a class which

should be as nearly as possible "a correct indication of the real and intrinsic quality of the ship." Classes were to be assigned only by the committee "after a due inspection of the reports of the surveyors and of the documents which may be submitted to them."

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS AND COMMITTEES.

As time went on additions were made to the committee. In 1845 three additional seats were provided for Liverpool. In 1853 eleven members were added, 4 for Liverpool, 2 for the Clyde, and one each for the Tyne, Wear, Hull, Bristol and the Tees. In 1871 a further member was assigned to Liverpool, making eight in all. In 1882 nine new members were admitted and so on, and at the present time the general committee consists of no less than 75 members, of whom nine are shipbuilders or engineers.

There is in addition a technical committee consisting of 15 members elected by the scientific institution connected with the shipbuilding and engineering industries.

In 1845 a branch committee was formed at Liverpool, and in 1900 at Glasgow, to provide for the local control of the society's affairs. Since then similar committees have been established in America, France, the Adriatic, and in Sweden.

The constitution of the Glasgow committee will give you a very good idea of the general lines on which the various committees are elected, and you will observe the representative character of the bodies entitled to elect members. The committee consists of—

Four members elected by the Glasgow Underwriters' Association.

Three members elected by the Glasgow Shipowners' Association.

Two members elected by the Clyde Steam Shipowners' Association.

One member elected by the Clyde Sailing Shipowners' Association.

One member elected by the Chamber of Commerce.

One member elected by the Merchants' House; and

One member elected by the Greenock Chamber of Commerce and Greenock Shipowners' Association jointly.

It will thus be seen that a Parliament of Shipping has been formed, in which all interests are represented, and I suggest that Lloyd's Register presents a remarkable example of voluntary effort for the preservation of a high standard of efficiency for the shipping industry. But what about the actual work of supervision? This work is carried out by a highly trained technical staff, none of whom is permitted to have any financial interest in ships or any financial interest therein. No surveyor is allowed, for instance, to have an interest in any patent connected with ships or machinery, and if he should devise any improvement or innovation he is required to immediately report the facts to the committee, who decide what action he should take in order to get rid of his interest and thus regularise his position.

HOW LLOYD'S KEPT ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

It will be readily understood that owing to the number of years during which it has been in existence and to the wide sphere of its operations, the society has at its disposal experience and data which no other institution could possibly procure. All such information is carefully collated at the head office and is invaluable when considering the various proposals, some of them of a novel nature, which are from time to time submitted for consideration.

During the past 100 years there has been a remarkable advance both in ship construction and in methods of propulsion, and as each step forward has been taken the carefully kept records of the past have enabled the society to bring to the consideration of each new move an unrivalled experience and knowledge.

In 1834 rules for wooden vessels only were required, but in 1855 it became necessary to publish rules for iron vessels, which in 1863 were revised and brought up to date in the light of the experience which had been gained with vessels built of this material, and in 1870 these rules were further revised.

The first iron vessel to be classed of which there is any record was the "Sirius," of 180 tons, built at London in 1837.

In 1877 steel began to come into use for ships and boilers, and careful

investigations were made as to the suitability of this material, with the result that it was accepted by the committee, and a reduction of 20 per cent. was allowed from the scantlings required for iron vessels.

In 1888 complete new rules were brought out for steel vessels, steel having by that time largely superseded iron for ship construction.

The same procedure has been followed with machinery, and whereas in 1834 the merchandise of the world was carried in wooden sailing vessels, we have now ships propelled by steam reciprocating engines, by fast running turbines, by turbines with reduction gear, and by Diesel oil engines.

The problems connected with each of these outstanding types have all to be considered and dealt with, and Lloyd's Register has had to make sure before assigning the ball-mark of its classification to any new departure that it is fit to carry out the work required of it.

In addition there are special types of ships to be dealt with, such for instance as vessels fitted for carrying refrigerated or chilled cargoes. When you consider for a moment the loss which might be entailed by inefficient refrigerating appliances in the case of a vessel bringing home many thousands of tons of frozen or chilled meat from Australia, New Zealand or the River Plate you will understand how important it is for everything connected with the construction of such vessels to be carefully supervised.

So important has cold storage now become, that the society has been called upon to supervise the construction, so far as the refrigerating appliances are concerned, of a number of large buildings throughout the country.

CLASSIFICATION OF A NEW SHIP.

You may be interested to know the procedure which is followed to class a new ship at Lloyd's. First, plans are submitted by the builders showing the size proposed for the various parts of the hull, machinery and boilers. These plans are examined by a special staff and approved after such amendments as may be found necessary. The material is then ordered and is tested by the surveyors at the steelmakers' works before delivery to the builders. All casting and forgings are also examined during manufacture and tested. During the actual construction of the vessel the surveyor is in constant attendance at the builder's yard or engine shop, and it is his duty to see that the approved plans are adhered to and that the workmanship is satisfactory.

On completion the machinery is tried under steam. The anchors and chains are also tested at one of the proving houses, which, although now owned by the society, are under their direct supervision. If the vessel, as is now generally the case, is supplied with an electric light installation, this also is examined during the process of fitting and is not ready for completion. The surveyors then send in their reports, which contain full particulars of various parts of the hull, engines, and boilers, and if these are satisfactory the committee assign to the vessel the class for which she is eligible.

In order to entitle her to retain her class, however, the hull machinery and boilers are required to be submitted to periodical surveys so as to ensure that they are properly kept up. If the vessel sustains any damage the same must be repaired to the satisfaction of the surveyors.

You will thus see that not only is the vessel and her machinery supervised during construction, but her subsequent upkeep is assured so long as she retains her class.

When I tell you that about 28 million tons are at present classed with the society, and that 42 million tons of new ships were actually being constructed under the society's supervision at the end of March last, you will appreciate that the number of surveyors and staff necessary to undertake this work must be large.

In 1835, 13 exclusive surveyors and 47 non-exclusive surveyors, all of whom are stationed in the United Kingdom, sufficed to carry on the work.

At the present time the surveying staff consists of 274 exclusive surveyors at home and 181 abroad, and 3 non-exclusive surveyors at home and 53 abroad, a total of 511. The staff includes specialists in refrigerating work, in electrical work, and in the manufacture of forgings and of castings. In 1835 one surveyor was able to cope with all the work in the Clyde district, but to-day fifty-seven are required, and further, Dr. Montgomerie, the

CURIOUS MEDICAL PROBLEM.

HEART BEATS SEVEN HOURS AFTER BREATHING STOPS.

A curious medical problem has arisen through the peculiar nature of the death of a dustman in the employ of the Paddington Council.

The man, Leo Major, aged 38, of Albert-street, Milton-avenue, Stonebridge Park, was admitted to hospital suffering from sleep, sick, and an operation on the spinal cord was decided upon, but during the administration of the anaesthetic Major ceased to breathe. Artificial respiration was tried, but the man did not breathe again, although the heart continued to beat for seven hours and a half. The question arises—when did death occur?

principal surveyor for Scotland and assistant to the society's chief surveyor, who is stationed at Glasgow, is empowered to deal with the plans of all vessels to be built in Scotland in order to avoid the delay and consequent inconvenience caused through submitting them to London.

OTHER WORK. The society is not a company, has no shareholders, and pays no dividend. The revenue derived from the fees charged for surveys, etc., other expenses, and any balance goes to the fund to provide staff pensions. The society is, moreover, a generous contributor to technical education and experimental and research work and provides no less than 14 scholarships in naval architecture and engineering, each tenable for three years at various universities. One word about the society's effort in the Allied cause. The services of the society's surveyors were placed by the committee at the disposal of his Majesty's Government and of the French and American Governments, and the assistance of the chief ship surveyor and members of his staff was given to the Shipping Controller and to the Controller General of Merchant Shipbuilding.

Over 900 vessels were built under the inspection of Lloyd's Register for the Admiralty, in addition to a large number of auxiliaries for the War Office. Large orders for condensers, tubes, boiler tubes, copper pipes, etc., were placed in America by the Government, and all this material was inspected and tested by the society's surveyors before shipment. About 1,400,000 tons of steel made in Britain for the French Government were also inspected and tested. All the merchant vessels surrendered by Germany were examined and reported upon, besides a large number of neutral ships chartered by the Allies.

An interesting incident which occurred during the war, illustrative of the value attached to the Register book, is worth mentioning. Despite the utmost precautions which were adopted to prevent copies of the book reaching the enemy, it appears that a copy of each of the registers for 1915-16 and 1916-17 found their way to Germany. These volumes, each of about 1,500 pages royal quarto, were photographed page by page and reproduced for the information of the German Admiralty, and particularly for the use of commanders of submarines.

In the film captured from Germany entitled "The Adventures of U 34," it is one of these photographed reprints of Lloyd's Register and not the book itself, which appears in the film in which the submarine officer is shown in the act of erasing a torpedoed merchant vessel from the pages of the Register.

I trust that this somewhat sketchy account of the origin, growth, and functions of Lloyd's Register of Shipping has been of interest to you, and I will close by quoting a remark made a little time ago by the secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, who spoke with many years' experience as assistant secretary of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. He said: "Lloyd's Register is one of the democratic institutions in the world. It is a natural growth, and it means the regulation of the industry by those with the best brains in the industry by a process of free selection."

(Abstract of an address by Mr. P. L. Warlow, secretary of Lloyd's Register-Glasgow Committee, before Rotary Club, Glasgow.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

"Daisy" Brand \$1.45 per lb.
"Dairy Maid" 1.35 " "
"Pashy" 1.15 " "

CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream) \$1.25 per lb.
Australian Cheddar 1.00 " "
Picnic (own make)60 a Jar.
Coulommier (own make) 40 per pat.

FISH

Fillets \$.80 per lb.
Haddock70 " "
Kippers60 " "
Red Herrings30 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

RUTHERFORD DIVORCE.

"THE WOMAN IN THE CASE."

COUSIN'S BEHAVIOUR CRITICISED BY JUDGE.

There was an echo of the famous Rutherford murder trial in the Divorce Court, Mrs. Rutherford, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Cecil Rutherford, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., who is at present in Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, petitioning for a divorce on the ground of her husband's cruelty and misconduct with Amy Elizabeth Richardson, a cousin of the colonel's, who intervened in the suit.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford was found guilty of the murder of Major Miles Charles Carleton Seton, a friend of the family, and the case created a big sensation in the early days of 1919 owing to the social position of the parties.

Miss Richardson emphatically denied that there had been misconduct though on one occasion the colonel went to her bedroom, when she gave him "a cousinly wigging," and he went away.

Mr. Justice Branson, in a considered judgment, found that misconduct had taken place, and granted Mrs. Rutherford a decree. Stay of execution was granted in view of an appeal.

His Lordship, giving judgment, said he had no difficulty in deciding that the charge of cruelty was proved, and that left the issue of misconduct to be decided.

His Lordship pointed out that he must be satisfied by evidence, admissible against each of the alleged guilty parties.

As regards Colonel Rutherford, there was no difficulty. He was seen by Miss Louth to enter Miss Richardson's room late on a night in September, 1916. He admitted to Dr. Mainwaring White that he had been in bed with her, and he did not appear to deny what upon the evidence one would naturally assume to have taken place. But he could not profess to be satisfied that Colonel Rutherford had committed misconduct with Miss Richardson unless he felt equally satisfied that she had committed misconduct with him.

Miss Louth's evidence was that one evening in September, 1916, Miss Richardson, on her way to bed, told her she was in love with the Colonel, and that he was coming to her bedroom that night; that Miss Louth waited up, and heard and saw the Colonel go into Miss Richardson's room; that she then returned to her own room, below Miss Richardson's, and heard them talking, and went to bed.

Having seen Miss Louth and watched her demeanour in the box, he was convinced that she honestly believed that she was telling the truth.

Mrs. Rutherford had sworn that Miss Richardson had said to her, "Would it help you if I were to admit that I committed misconduct?" Miss Richardson said that she had said, "Would it help you if I were the woman in the case?" Whichever the form of words used, could such an offer have come from an innocent woman?

"EXAGGERATED MODESTY."

It was not impossible, but it was improbable, and when he found, as

EDUCATION 'GRIND.'

"ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF STUPIDITY."

"There is no mastery of anything without 'grind,'" remarked Dr. David at the speech day celebrations at Rugby School, "but I think 'grind' has been overdone, and it has resulted in many cases in the artificial production of stupidity."

"We are eliminating all such mental exercises which lead to nowhere, kill all interest, prevent enjoyment, and stifle enthusiasm."

He expressed the belief that the new methods of education would produce a type of men with more initiative, more self-reliance, and more self-assertion, in the best sense, than in the past.

FAMOUS WARSHIPS END.

ECHO OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS BATTLE.

The battle cruiser "Indefatigable" is the latest addition to the list of warships to be broken up. The "Indefatigable" took part in the Falkland Islands battle, and helped to sink Von Spee's flagship, "Scharnhorst," and her sister cruiser "Goesaenr." "

The Admiralty are prepared to sell or hire one of the giant floating docks surrendered by Germany. Another of them is to be used for repairing British warships at Chatham.

The two ex-German submarines, U 135 and U 163, were blown up in Channel in conformance with the Peace Treaty conditions.

he did, that at various other points in the case Miss Richardson's admitted behaviour was more consistent with her misconduct than with her innocence, it assisted him to the conclusion at which he had arrived.

His Lordship pointed out that Mrs. Rutherford's solicitor from the outset pressed Miss Richardson to submit to a medical examination, intimating that if the result supported her story the proceedings would be withdrawn.

Assuming that there were women of such exaggerated modesty that they would rather a false accusation against them of misconduct should succeed than submit to examination, even by a medical practitioner of their own sex, it was plain to him that Miss Richardson was not one.

Her conduct in remaining in the house after the Colonel's request to her, and in undergoing at the eleventh hour the examination which she did undergo, disproved it.

As to the evidence of Dr. Griffiths, he was unable to say that the possibility of misconduct was excluded, and therefore he (his Lordship) thought it would be wrong to allow this evidence to outweigh the other matters.

He was satisfied that Colonel Rutherford and Miss Richardson committed misconduct, and he pronounced a decree nisi with costs against Colonel Rutherford and Miss Richardson.

Stay of execution was granted in view of an appeal.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

